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DuPont Central Research
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ORIGINAL

8EHQ-0196-898 January 3, 1996

EXPRESS MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

8EHQ-90-898

Document Processing Center (TS-790)
Attention: 8(e) Coordinator
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

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EPA-OTS
0008116 52N

Dear 8(e) Coordinator:

8EHQ-0390-0898
P-90-1840

FLWP

This letter describes preliminary findings of retinopathy in a 14-day feeding study in pigmented and albino rats with the subject chemical. The results indicate that female rats are more susceptible to retinal injury than males and that albino rats are more susceptible than pigmented rats. In affected rats, reversibility of retinal injury was not demonstrated after a 1-month recovery period.

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Groups of 5 male/5 female Crl:CD®BR albino and 5 male/5 female HsdBlue:LE pigmented rats were fed diets containing 0, 250, 1000, or 2750 ppm of the subject chemical for 14 days. No retinopathy was observed in any rat administered 250 ppm. Retinopathy was seen in male and female albino rats at 1000 and 2750 ppm, female pigmented rats at 1000 and 2750 ppm and in male pigmented rats at 2750 ppm. The severity of retinopathy decreased in the general following order: female albino > female pigmented > male albino > male pigmented.

To monitor lesion status, additional groups of 5 male and 5 female albino and pigmented rats were fed diets containing 0 or 1000 ppm of the subject chemical for 14 days and then sacrificed after a 1 month recovery period. Retinopathy in affected rats was similar to that of rats examined immediately

after the 14-day treatment period. However, some extension of injury to retinal inner segments was seen. As in the initial evaluation, the order of lesions severity was female albino > female pigmented > male albino. The eyes of the 1000 ppm male pigmented rats were indistinguishable from controls.

While these data indicate that female rats are more susceptible to retinal injury induced by the subject chemical than males and that albinos are more responsive than pigmented rats, the findings are consistent with DuPont's 4/10/95 notification of this chemical's retinotoxic potential. Hence, these findings are essentially corroborative of those reported earlier but the Agency is being notified because the results are interpreted as being 8(e)- reportable as defined by EPA's June 1991 guidance on notifications of substantial risk to health or the environment.

Please be advised that P-90-1840 is subject to a TSCA section 5(e) Consent Order that requires that this chemical undergo testing for several health effects including retinopathy. As required by the Order, a copy of this letter is being sent concurrently to EPA's Office of Compliance Monitoring.

Sincerely,

Charles F. Reinhardt

Charles F. Reinhardt, M.D.
Director

CFR/RV:dj
Phone: (302) 366-5285

cc.: Office of Compliance Monitoring (EN-342)
USEPA---Washington